

## READING, WRITING, UNIVERSITY WORK, IN A.E.F. COURSES

**Every American Soldier to  
Be Given Chance to Con-  
tinue Studies**

## TECHNICAL TRAINING, TOO

**Leave at Oxford, Cambridge, Sor-  
bonne and Other Institutions  
in Post-War Plans**

Every American soldier in France is to have the chance to go to school under Army control—to add to his education by study, whether he is unable to read or write or is a college senior transformed by the war into an Artillery lieutenant.

He will have the chance to go to school as a side line to winning the war under a system authorized by G.O.P. which will bring to France \$5,000,000 worth of text books and 1,000 instructors from American schools and colleges.

Instruction under the class room system is provided for at all posts, cantonments, hospitals and rest camps or areas with a constant population of 500 or more, and each detached subdivision is to have an appointed school officer to supervise the educational work.

This work is to be carried on while the routine of war absorbs the Army's main energies. But it is planned to widen it at the end of hostilities, so that the American Army during the demobilization period may have the advantages of the higher educational systems of French and English universities.

## Leaves When War Ends

As soon as the war ends—possibly as soon as fighting stops, waiting on peace negotiations—is planned, that officers and enlisted men will be given leave of absence from their units to attend such classic institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux. These soldier-students will receive credit in American universities for the courses followed in Europe.

The whole system has been worked out by the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A., with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the active support of the President and the Secretary of War.

To make the new educational facilities available to men on duty in small or isolated parts, courses will be offered by correspondence. A group of 50 teachers with school extension experience will arrive in France within a month to perfect details for the mail courses, which will include university extension subjects as well as high school and elementary courses.

A general order on the army school system soon to be issued provides that attendance will not be compulsory, except where mass instruction is given in subjects which commanding officers may deem necessary for the good of the service, or where individual soldiers require special education to fit them for their duties as soldiers and citizens.

## Must Finish Courses

Soldiers, however, must finish a course they have started. Where military duties interfere with the study of a course, the soldier will be given a transfer or record card showing how far he has progressed. This card will be kept with his service record, so that he may resume his studies when the opportunity is offered. On completion of his course he will receive a certificate.

The subjects to be studied in the Army schools during the war are broadly classified under these heads:

French language.  
History, character and institutions of the French and English people.  
Causes of the war and America's participation therein.  
Courses in common school subjects.  
Special courses for examination for promotion.

While the Army is demobilizing, awaiting transportation to the States, the post schools will afford courses in English literature, modern history, civics, bookkeeping, accountancy, stenography, elementary biology, hygiene, and other subjects to be selected by the War Department.

During demobilization also, division, corps, army and special schools will provide vocational courses in electric wiring and repair work, salesmanship, practical agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing, telegraphy, cobbling, tailoring, tinsmithing, hairdressing, cooking, baking and nursing and other industrial courses to be designated by G.H.Q.

## To Allot Students

Division, corps and army commanders will allot a certain number of students for the last-mentioned courses from the lists of officers and enlisted men. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, staff organizations will prepare lists of soldiers best qualified as to military record and mental and physical attainments and forward the lists to the higher commanders, who make the selections of those who will attend the schools.

The demobilization plans for university, college, professional and technical courses in European institutions provide for attendance of officers and soldiers at a moderate personal cost. Leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to a limited number from each organization of a division, corps and army. Company commanders will forward applications through military channels to the corps school officer.

In addition to selecting the officers and men for attendance at the European universities, the corps school officer will prepare lists of alternates to insure that each organization has a fair representation. Before leaving to take up his course, each candidate will have to pass an examination or present credentials as to educational work already accomplished.

## If Studies Were Interrupted

In the selection of students to pursue advanced studies, special consideration will be given men who interrupted their professional, technical, university or collegiate education to enter the Army.

The work of selecting the teachers for the work in France during the war is

Continued on Page 2

## OFFERED TO THE A.E.F.—500 CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN!  
This is the slogan of a campaign which THE STARS AND STRIPES hereby inaugurate—a campaign to accomplish, between now and Christmas, the adoption of 500 child mascots by A.E.F. units and members—a campaign to secure food, clothing, comfort, schooling for a year for 500 little French children whose fathers have paid the supreme price for liberty.

We are out to double the present size of the A.E.F.'s war orphan family. We are out to gather the monetary wherewithal to soften the sadness of half a thousand little innocent victims of the war who are down on their luck and in need of assistance—TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WILL LAST A WHOLE YEAR, the grateful memory of which will survive a lifetime—to give them, perhaps, life itself.

We have these children listed, photographed, investigated—all ready for adoption. And we offer them to the A.E.F.

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH.

The success of the A.E.F.'s present orphan family, which now numbers just over 500, has justified, ten times over, the pains and money spent on it. The children, by the judicious expenditure on them of an average of a little over 40 francs a month—so little to us, so much to them—are provided with at least the material things which are their birthright.

And more, probably, than the assistance of the money itself has been the pervading fact that it came from the Americans, came fairlike when the situation of many of these children permitted of little else than despair. It imposed a trust which has been amply fulfilled. The children have made wonderful records. Their conduct at home is the pride of the American Red Cross committee which administers the orphan funds. Their progress at school has been far above the average. Many of them have won prizes in their classes.

It is a fine, lively, intelligent, promising family, a family of which any doughboy may feel proud. And we are out to double its size in honor of the Saint of the Full Stocking.

Winter, the fifth since the bloodstained hand of the Hun robbed the first French home of its breadwinner, will be here soon. A five hundred franc contribution now will place these children in the warmth and cheer of a home. If they cannot be merry, they can, at least, be comfortable on Christmas—the day of Santa Claus, of little Jesu.

We had thought of accepting the contributions now and withholding the notification of adoption and the first payment of money from the children until Christmas Day. But their plight is too urgent. They need the assistance now. So we appeal, on behalf of these children, to the proven generosity of the A.E.F., and offer, to companies, platoons, detachments, office staffs—in short, to any unit or individual—

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS.

Read "How to Adopt an Orphan" on Page 8, bottom of first column.

Who starts it?

## FIRST WOC UNIT WITHIN A MONTH RIGHT FROM U.S.A.

**Women's Overseas Corps  
Will Do S.O.S. Typing  
and Record Work**

5,000 NOW BEING RECRUITED

**They'll Wear Uniforms and Live in  
Billets—Don't Confuse Them  
With the Waacs**

The Wocs are coming.  
Five thousand women are to be brought from the United States to be a part of the A.E.F.

The first contingent of the Women's Overseas Corps—yes, the Wocs—will arrive in France within a month. Recruiting of other units, up to the 5,000 limit now set, will be carried on rapidly to meet the demands of the big departments of the S.O.S. for typists and record workers.

The new corps will consist of companies of 50 women each. The members of the W.O.C. will be under soldierly discipline and wear uniforms, although it is not expected that the discipline and general regulations will be so closely defined as for the W.A.A.C. of the British Army.

## May Not Have to Salute

It is expected that the Wocs will live in billets—probably special hotels—instead of in camps, as under the British plan, although this detail has not been finally decided. It is not expected they will march in formations or observe the formalities of the salute.

The uniform will be of black, tailored on stern, simple lines, and the hat will be a black, broad-brimmed, untruncated affair. The uniform will resemble very closely the uniform worn by the women telephone operators with the A.E.F.

Miss Elsie L. Gunther, head of the Labor Bureau, W.O.S., is in the States arranging to bring the first contingent to France. She was a secretary in the office of the commanding officer of the first Plattsburg training school for officers. She also served at one time as secretary for Major General Leonard W. Wood.

## Director in Command

There will be a director in command of the W.O.C. and each unit will be in charge of a supervisor. It has not been decided whether girls who came to France as typists in the Q.M. Signal Corps and Ordnance Departments will be brought directly into the new organization. Another question undecided deals with recruiting girls in England and France.

A large number of Waacs are now working in the Central Records Office, S.O.S. They live in camps and are under the same regulations that govern similar units with the British Army. It is planned at present to limit the work done by the W.O.C. to inside office tasks, although it is possible that women may later be recruited to drive ambulances and other motor cars.

## High Standard of Personnel

The Labor Bureau plans to make the new service as attractive as possible, with a view to maintaining a very high standard of personnel. Only women of proved capability in civil employments, with a meritorious record of living, are to be accepted. Expert stenographers are particularly needed as secretaries in some departments. Officers say that, in addition to freeing men for other duties, the women will be able to perform these secretarial duties much better than men. Hundreds of French girls already have given invaluable service in S.O.S. departments, many of them having overcome the handicap of a language only partly familiar to them at the time of their employment.

## WORK HARDER OR FIGHT

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Slackers in essential industries, especially shipyards, who do not do their full duty, will be taken by the slack of their camouflaged overalls and fired out into the cold world, where, by a previous gentlemen's agreement, emissaries of the Provost Marshal General will be waiting to induct them hospitably into the Army.

This is a bitter blow at certain prominent ornaments of the once national game and other wise guys who fled into the shipyards expecting a blissful haven of easy money peacefully obtained.

## WHOLE PEOPLE JOIN IN AUSTRIAN REBUFF

**President's Reply to Peace  
Note Backed by Unani-  
mous Approval**

BY J. W. MULLER  
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]  
AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Our national unity has been and is often so continuously demonstrated that the Austrian peace note was not needed to demonstrate it anew. The reception that it got was a foregone conclusion from the moment of its publication.

But apart from the national unanimity for perseverance until our ideals are achieved, the American reception of the note demonstrated that not only American hearts but American heads are very rightly fixed in the right place. The big common people did not need to be told by the more learned that such a proposal could not possibly lead to the realization of the great principles advanced by us. The common people did not get hectic about it. They used just plain common sense, and it went straight to the mark.

Nobody can accuse America of wishing to continue the war one moment longer than necessary. The absolutely unanimous approval of the President's prompt, decisive answer proves that Americans do not mean to pause in the war one moment before their purposes are achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval or even a hesitant attitude was exhibited by any class. The leading Socialists were quite as prompt and definite in their rejection of the proposal as the most militant.

## MORE FOOD SAVING, NO MEATLESS DAYS

**America Plans to Ship  
17,550,000 Tons With-  
out Rationing**

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]  
AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has called on us to make further food economies during the coming year.

We must save a huge amount. To feed you and the new American Army to come over there and the people and armies of Allied nations, we must ship 17,550,000 tons of meats, fats, breadstuffs, sugar and grain feeds in the year ending July 1, 1919.

This represents 5,750,000 tons more than we shipped last year, but we can do it, and we can do it without rationing, simply by sensible, sound and strict economizing.

We will not even need to resort again to meatless and wheatless days if the nation exercises continuous thrift.

## BOYS GRIEVE FOR FATHERLY COLONEL TAKEN FROM LINE

**Order Separates Regiment  
and Commander Who  
Brought It Over**

ST. MIHIEL BATTLE COMES

**Then Flashlight Proves That Eagle  
Can Fight Without Silver  
Feathers and Talons**

An American colonel who came to France with an Infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, sat gazing through an open window one morning a few weeks ago, while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command.

The order went on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption, and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption, and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption, and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite 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## The Stars and Stripes

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

### SALVATION

There is a man touring the A.E.F. entertainment circuit with a good speaking voice and the art of using it. At his first appearance the other night he was assisted by an elderly man who played the piano and a couple of ladies who sang. He played a brass instrument half the evening and then interrupted his performance to speak.

He told a story about a little soldier in barracks who, kneeling beside his bunk to say his bedtime prayers, was hit in the back with a shoe flung by a big, burly soldier, and wound up with a stirring appeal for orthodox Christianity with a request for those of his audience who wanted to come to God to "stand up."

In the story of the boot flinging, we were about to say, of course, the little soldier invites the big soldier outside, thrashes him, and then turns out to be a famous lightweight pugilist. The story made us reminiscent. It took us back to the days of our boyhood literature. We recollected that Jack Harkaway or Dick Merriwell, or some one of our schoolboy idols, had done the same thing. In fact, the similarity was so pronounced that we, personally, doubted if any soldier, praying at his bedside, ever was hit in the back with a shoe. And we doubted, too, if the man who told the story knows very much about this Army that he has come to save.

There are a good many men in this Army who hold the belief that a man who, with a gun in his hand and a smile on his face, takes his chances in the battle line in this war, who faces death for the principles for which we are fighting, is working out his own salvation, and that he doesn't have to stand up in an entertainment hall in a back area to accomplish that salvation, either.

And we have chaplains, men in Army khaki and steel helmets and gas masks, men who stand at our side in the front line—men of God if ever there have been—who not only hold, but were the first to express this conviction.

### THE LIBERATORS

Not the least among the thrills experienced by the advancing Yanks engaged in whipping out the St. Mihiel salient was the thrill, brought home to them by the welcome of the redeemed villagers, of being actual freers of soil from German domination, actual liberators of people who had long groaned under a detested foreign yoke.

It was a new and strange thrill to most of them, and it left them blushing and shamefaced when the good folks of Thioncourt and the other little towns got through kissing and hugging them. But, after all, this business of liberating is nothing new to the American Army.

In these days of success and of great endeavor for further success, it is good to remember that the forerunners of this Army of ours liberated, with the aid of their French Allies, some thirteen struggling colonies. Later their descendants helped the young republic of Texas to throw off the Mexican yoke. Again it was American fighting men who emancipated the black man. Twenty years ago this summer an American Army brought liberation to the republic of Cuba, now one of our Allies.

From somewhere back in the past we seem to hear the strains of:  
Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that sets you free!  
Lexington to Lafayetteville, the Alamo to Appomattox, the story is the same—"the flag that sets you free." It is the particular business of that flag, and of the men who follow it and love it, to win freedom for themselves and for others. So it has been in the past, so it is now, may it always be.

### DOUGHBOY

Once, in a distant and reckless moment, THE STARS AND STRIPES led the horse up to the trough and announced that, thereafter, everybody in the Army would be, in our eyes, columns and vocabulary, a doughboy.

We remember that we defined the field of this blanket nomenclature as being bounded on the one side by General Pershing, and on the other, by our leatherneck cartoonist.

Well, the horse didn't drink. The world and the war have gone blissfully on. An Engineer is an Engineer, an Artilleryman is an Artilleryman, a Cavalryman is a Cavalryman and an Infantryman is a doughboy.

So be it. We will say in defense that the decision was made during the time when the but recently defined "Sammy" made us desperate. If anybody has any appropriate nicknames for the Engineers, the Cavalry or the Artillery, we might be induced to try them out. But we won't agree to sponsor them.

Anyhow, "Yanks" got over.

### ON THE WAR MAP

With a western front which has had "something doing every minute" for more than six months, it has perhaps been the tendency to regard the various outlying fronts as rest areas which are very nice as show places of war but not altogether the real thing.

Anyone who thought so had another think when the news came from far Macedonia and farther Palestine that Allied troops had gone through the line in each place for gains that are being measured not by yards or single kilometers, but, in one case at least, by the destruction of a hostile army.

Actually the side shows have not been such dull exhibitions as they might seem compared to the three-ring stunts being pulled off under the big top. Now, however, they have shown that they are in the war as much as any other part of the show. They are worth watching, even if it is hard to find the places on the map. For they are on the war map, on it strong.

### THE INFANTRY

Science and invention have given the modern war much—machine guns, long range artillery, airplanes, tanks, gas. They have added frills, they have made war superficially different, but they have not changed its basic form.

The greatest instrument of the Army of today, the instrument which stands out conspicuously above all others, is the same instrument which made or broke all armies of history—the infantry.

Everything in an army is subservient to the infantry. The artillery is to break down resistance before it, the tanks are to clear its path, gas is to retard it.

We see a combat airplane in a fight to the death far above us. It is clearing the sky so that observing airplanes can assist the artillery in assisting the infantry. Stevedores at a base port work overtime to unload shells from a ship, engineers rush the shells by train to a railroad, ammunition trains carry them forward to the guns, the gunners fire them to last a path ahead for the infantry, or to throw over a barrage to protect it.

Those are just simple examples. Sometimes the reasoning is more involved and complex, but it always, in this war as in all wars, leads to the infantry.

Plodding their way through rain or dust, fighting through shrapnel or gas, the infantry is the sun of the planetary system of the Army. The other services, highly important as they all are, are merely subsidiary planets revolving about it.

The infantry is of that branch of the service which in terms of military science, is defined as "the arm of accomplishment."

### SEEING FRANCE

If you're up at the front and all that you can pull in the line of leave for a while is a 48 or 24-hour pass, you can at least get a change of scene and learn something about one of the big centers of northern or eastern France in that space of time. Even if the place is bombed while you're there just to keep you from being homesick for the line, it will do you good, unless the Boche bombing is a lot more accurate than it has been hitherto.

If you're able to take your regular leave of seven days plus time on the road (as everybody will be able to in time) you can see a lot of the country, and seeing France is eminently worth while.

The mountains and lakes of Savoy, the coast of Brittany, the rumpled up hilly country of Auvergne, known and loved by Lafayette—these are just a few of the places you may visit in turn as your leave times roll round, for more of these leave centers are going to be established soon. As time goes on every well-behaved member of the A.E.F. will have all the chance in the world to get a good clear all-round view of one of the most attractive countries in the world, with travel and hotel bills paid by a benevolent and appreciative government.

Take it by and large, it is rather worth coming 3,000 miles over a sea-sawed old ocean to take in a country such as France, particularly when it can be done so reasonably and thoroughly. Lots of wise and great folks of our States have scraped and saved and broken their necks to do it in times past, for they knew it would do them good to know France, her people, her scenery, her industries, her shrines. It will do us good, too; and it will cost next to nothing.

### PRISONERS

One of the best means of gauging the extent of the whole series of Allied victories since July 18 is the vast hauls of prisoners that have been made—hulls whose total, within the space of two months, amounted to not quite 200,000.

It is so very convenient to judge the extent of a successful operation by such figures as these that we are apt to put their value higher than it actually is.

Two hundred thousand of the enemy, put out of action as definitely and completely as the unnumbered host of the slain and mutilated represents no mean achievement. But it would be fatal to jump at the highly erroneous conclusion that all we have to do to win the war is to take the whole German army prisoner—with a sprinkling of Austrians and others.

There is no harm done, however, in taking all we can. There is plenty of room for them, plenty of food for them, plenty of exercise behind the lines—meaning the Allied lines.

### ON WHEELS

Motorized America is riding more and more boldly into the fighting zone. It is waging war on the principle that where it is possible to send men into danger, it is possible to send alongside them all the material things needed for their safety and comfort. Forward is the aim of every branch of the A.E.F., and the Q.M.C. is vying with the Medical Department in its elaborate provisions in the zone of shell-fire.

Hot baths and changes of clothing are being taken to men still wringing with the sweat of battle. Front line meals are of easily prepared food, and there is even soluble coffee and solidified alcohol to heat it. The Medical Department is establishing mobile auto-transported hospitals so near the trenches that a long list of once fatal wounds are being treated before their dangerous complications set in.

Gasoline motors and wheels—speed in everything—are all parts of the new science learned from the efficiency of business—efficiency in war.

## The Army's Poets

### WHEN THE GENERAL CAME TO TOWN

We wuz workin' in th' office—  
"That is, all exceptin' me!"  
An' I wuz jest a settin'—  
As a orderly should be.

When a feller wearin' eagles  
Perch'n on his shoulder straps,  
Poked his head right in th' window,  
An' he talks right out an' snaps,

"Who's th' officer commandin'?"  
Over th' detachment here?"  
"Over th' detachment here?"  
"Over th' detachment here?"

"I am, sir," th' loopy tells him,  
"Wonderin' what th' row's about."  
"Pershing's comin' in five minits,"  
Says th' kernel, "all troops out."

Gosh, how we did hurry,  
For we looked a doggone fright—  
Some had hats a-missin'—  
An' they warn't a coat in sight.

First we cleaned up in th' office,  
Then we swept up in th' street.  
An' it took't many seconds  
Till th' place wuz hard t' beat.

Next we hunted up our clothin',  
An' we wiped some more,  
Then th' loopy not us standin'—  
In a line after th' door.

Mighty soon around th' corner  
Came two scrumptious lookin' cars.  
An' they warn't any license  
On th' first one—'cept four stars.

When th' car had stopped right sudden,  
Then th' general he stepped out,  
An' without much parley-voom  
He begin't to look about.

They wuz lots o' darkey soldiers  
An' he wuz lookin' at 'em careful.  
Walkin' past 'em mighty slow,  
An' he said, "I like 'em."

An' th' Frenchmen come a-trookin',  
An' they couldn't understand  
Why he warn't a-wearin' medals,  
An' gold braid t' beat th' band.

Then he made a little lecture,  
Givin' 'em Frenchmen thanks.  
Since they'd acted mighty kind-like  
In a-dashin' with his Yanks.

All th' people started clappin'  
When his talk kum to a close,  
An' a purty little lassie  
Offered him a dandy rose.

Shore he tuk it, smilin' pleasant,  
Like a gift he couldn't miss—  
An' th' little maid wuz happy  
When he paid her with a kiss.

Then he stepped into his auto,  
An' he hurried on his way—  
While us guys went back t' workin',  
Feelin' we had SOME day.

Corp. Vance C. Criss.—Engrs.

### TO THE WEST WIND

West Wind, you've come from there,  
Surely my Girlie  
Breathed in your transient air—  
And you know my Girlie  
Seemed then a sleeping shir,  
As you passed merrily?  
Whispered she might of me,  
Dreaming full tenderly?

West Wind, turn back your speed;  
Blow to my Girlie!  
Tend me, you wind, and heed—  
Life to my Girlie!  
Edin-like seeming,  
Close to her lover:  
Into her dreaming  
Say that I love her

Corp. William S. Long,  
—Aero Squadron.

### BLACK AND WHITE

I was like the child  
Who had no idea of America.  
I beg to ask your influence through the  
columns of THE STARS AND STRIPES  
to try to change this most unfair order of  
leaves to Great Britain or Ireland only for  
those related by ties of blood.

We have had dear friends serving with the  
United States Army in France since last  
winter and have asked them to send their  
furloughs over here with us; the disappointment  
is very great to all of us that such an  
order prevents our friends from joining us  
in our homes.

We sincerely hope that a reversal of this  
order may be speedily brought about, enabling  
American officers and soldiers to have their  
furloughs and leave them to spend their  
time with their families and to show our  
appreciation of what Uncle Sam's boys are  
doing for us.

As one of the fiancée is not a relative, how can  
an engaged couple meet when the engagement  
is between an Englishwoman and an  
American in France? Why cannot a special  
permit be granted to the soldier to spend his  
furlough with his family?

We all fully realize war conditions, but  
hope that as soon as a favorable opportunity  
presents itself, these leaves will be spent over  
here.  
E. H. S., one of your Allies.

[The General Order governing leaves specifically  
states that leaves for soldiers to visit  
immediate relatives (father, mother, wife,  
child, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncle  
or aunt), or for other very exceptional reasons  
may be granted. Obviously the fiancée does  
not come within the stated category of relatives,  
although possibly the fiancée may  
properly be deemed an "exceptional reason."  
This is a power for the regimental commander  
to decide. Relative to your query as to  
engaged lovers, not being related, can meet,  
we can only say: *Nous ne savons pas*, but  
leave it to love to find the way.—Editor.]

### THE OL' CAMPAIGN HAT

No more against a battle-sky with swooping  
pilots lined,  
No more charging heroes die my peaked  
top you'll find,  
In training camps and peaceful climes the war  
is not for me.

Yet still I dream of other times and what I  
used to be.  
The Mauser crackles once again—the smoky  
Springfield roars  
Avenues of those who manned the Maine upon  
the coast.

Fedora-style I did my bit in jungle sun and  
dirt,  
And now I've got a mortal hit, just like the  
old blue shirt!

I hear the tingling 'Frisco cheers, the squeal  
of Kipling's "Red Rover,"  
As boldly swing we from the piers—Manila  
mounds away.  
Luzon, Panay—I saw them all, Pekin was not  
the least.

O I have felt the siren call that sweeps from  
out the East  
Below the line of Capricorn in divers times  
and places,  
I've heard retreating yowls of scorn from  
herds of Spiggot races.  
The Rio Grande and Vera Cruz—I knew them  
like a map.

And now it looks as though I lose—the jackpot  
to a cap!  
No more against a blazing sky where hard-  
pressed Fokkers flee,  
No more where charging heroes die, my peaked  
top you'll see.

The old-made of the Johnnie's gone, but  
just between us two,  
I'll bet you I come back again when this damn  
war is through!  
Albert Jay, Cook, A.E.F.

### WHAT MATTERS

How happy I shall be, O mother mine,  
If only, after our hard fight is won,  
My part, though small, shall license you to  
speak.

With pride of him who is your son.  
It matters not if I am at your side  
To comfort you and ease your ripening years  
For though you grieve the loss of him you  
loved,  
Pride, then, will quickly vanish sorrow's  
tears.

It matters only, midst shrapnel's scream,  
And bullets, gas and ravages of Hun,  
That I whom you have reared with tender love,  
Shall live or die as you would have your son.  
Corp. L. H. Pillion, Inf.

## THE STORY THE CITATIONS TELL

Perhaps the story told most frequently in the citations accompanying the award of the Distinguished Service Cross is the story of utter unselfishness, of single-minded devotion to the dangerous task of ministering, under enemy fire, to the wants and needs of others. This principle of utter unselfishness, of utter self-forgetfulness in the arduous of helping the other fellow to come through, may rightly be said to be at the bottom of every act for which the coveted decoration is awarded.

Taken, for example, the case of Private Carl W. Dasch, of the Headquarters Company of a certain Infantry regiment, who won his Cross for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry. Of him the citation says: "During the entire period 26 July to 1 August, he carried messages between the firing line and battalion headquarters through heavy enemy shell-fire. On returning from the firing line he would pick up a severely wounded man each time and carry him through the barrage to a first aid station. He became so exhausted he could not continue his work, yet he had to be ordered to report to the aid station for treatment. During the whole series of engagements he showed the utmost physical endurance to the utmost at all times, setting to his comrades an example of utter disregard of danger and of exceptional devotion to duty."

Private Dasch might well have argued to himself that he was performing highly important and dangerous duty in carrying his messages back through the enemy barrage, and that it would be folly to try to saddle himself with a heavy, wounded man, unable to help himself, on an errand. He might well have argued that it was the better part of valor to save his strength for the work he had to do, that he would be serving the cause better by conserving his health, by snatching a little rest when he could.

But Private Dasch let none of those considerations weigh with him. His mates were in need, and he saved them. He might well have argued that he could give no more. Even then he struggled against the inevitable, and perhaps the clause in his citation that best describes what manner of man he was is: "Yet he had to be ordered to report to the aid station for treatment."

Take another example, that of 2nd Lieut. Elmer T. Doocy, Infantry, awarded his Cross

for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 14th and 15th of July, and near Chateau-Thierry, on the 28th, 30th and 31st of July. The citation says of him:

After being severely wounded, with utter disregard of his own safety and comfort, he remained on duty with his platoon under heavy fire of gas and high explosive shells. Again, on Hill 212, near Serzy, he led his platoon and that of another wounded officer forward into a machine gun nest under heavy fire, capturing four prisoners and two machine guns, and two days later, at night, near Serzy, at great risk of his own life, he bravely went out in front of a German sniper and brought back into the line a wounded corporal of his platoon.

The story of the exploits that won the D.S.C. for Corporal Sidney E. Manning, Infantry, who displayed extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge farm, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 27th of July, furnishes another case in point:

Corporal Manning was in charge of an automatic rifle squad. One gunner was killed and another severely wounded by shell-fire. Although wounded, he took the rifle and ammunition and continued the advance. On reaching the top of the hill he was again wounded by machine gun fire, but still advanced with his platoon. On reaching the bottom of the hill, his platoon was forced to withdraw, being flanked on both sides. He remained at the bottom of the hill, alone and covered the withdrawal, keeping the enemy from closing in on his platoon. He then rejoined his platoon, having received nine wounds.

Then there is Corporal Rufus Wiseman, Infantry, in charge of a detail for carrying ammunition to a machine gun section northeast of Chateau-Thierry, from the 29th of July to the second of August. Corporal Wiseman, his duties performed, had been given permission to withdraw to the rear. Instead, he remained with his detail for four days on the firing line under heavy enemy bombardment and machine gun fire, desisting the machine gun crew. During those four days he was suffering from the effects of gas, but refused to be evacuated.

Northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 29th of July, an attacking battalion sent out a call for ammunition. In response, Supply Sergeant Byron W. Peyton, Infantry, drove

a combat wagon in broad daylight into the front line positions near Fere-en-Tardenois, and, says the citation accompanying the award of the Cross to him, "delivered the ammunition required by his comrades on the front." Again, it was service of others, blindness to risk when he might bring them that which they needed, that made the deed what it was.

Among the posthumous awards of the Cross, awards to men who gallantly made the attempt to succor others in distress and who failed only with the spending of their lives, the same principle stands out. It is written after the name of Private Charles J. Kane, D.S.C., and after that of Private John Turano, D.S.C., both of the Infantry:

Attempting to bring his captain, who was lying wounded and exposed to fire, to shelter near Vaux, 1 July, 1918, he was himself killed, thereby sacrificing his life in an effort to rescue his commanding officer.

Aside from the underlying principle of service to others, the obliviousness to danger when the lives of comrades can be saved, by running the great risk, another thing that stands out in the names on the D.S.C. award lists. It is that not a single race that goes into the great melting-pot of races which we call America is unrepresented among the gallant and self-sacrificing, and not a single race has a monopoly on the virtue of unselfish bravery.

There are Luzzis and Grubinski, Hahnhaums and Kochenspargers, Thomases and Simpsons, Salomons and Martins, Camerons and McKennas for the roll of honor, equal in glory, rivals of one another only in the amount of service they can render to their fighting mates, regardless of what stock those mates may have sprung. Men of many old nationalities, they know only the one flag now, the flag that they, by their sacrifice and devotion, have helped to advance on the aged battlefield of the Old World, bringing the message of hope and cheer from the New.

The story that the citations tell is that the valor of the fathers is not dead; that the spirit of service, of sacrifice, of absolute unselfishness in the face of death lives in and moves and permeates the America of today at war.

## THE ORIGIN OF YANK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: The nickname Yank, as applied to the A.E.F. soldiery, has something of charm in the tradition of the word. Persons interested in the history of words may have noted with interest a footnote in Cooper's "The Deerslayer."

It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known sobriquet of "Yankee." Nearly all the old writers who speak of the Indians first known to the colonists use the word "English" as "Yengese." Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say "English" instead of "Yankee," and there is a close conformity of sound between "English" and "Yengese," more especially if the latter word, as was probably the case, be pronounced short.

The transition from "Yengese" thus pronounced, to "Yankee," is easy. If the former is pronounced "Yankis," it is almost identical with "Yankies," and Indian words have seldom been spelt as they are pronounced. The word "Yankis" would easily convert "Yen" into "Yan." Bill Huddle, Base Hospital 36.

## LEAVE AND LOVE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: As a deeply interested reader of your paper and a great admirer of the A.E.F., I beg to ask your influence through the columns of THE STARS AND STRIPES to try to change this most unfair order of leaves to Great Britain or Ireland only for those related by ties of blood.

We have had dear friends serving with the United States Army in France since last winter and have asked them to send their furloughs over here with us; the disappointment is very great to all of us that such an order prevents our friends from joining us in our homes.

We sincerely hope that a reversal of this order may be speedily brought about, enabling American officers and soldiers to have their furloughs and leave them to spend their time with their families and to show our appreciation of what Uncle Sam's boys are doing for us.

As one of the fiancée is not a relative, how can an engaged couple meet when the engagement is between an Englishwoman and an American in France? Why cannot a special permit be granted to the soldier to spend his furlough with his family?

We all fully realize war conditions, but hope that as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself, these leaves will be spent over here.  
E. H. S., one of your Allies.

[The General Order governing leaves specifically states that leaves for soldiers to visit immediate relatives (father, mother, wife, child, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncle or aunt), or for other very exceptional reasons may be granted. Obviously the fiancée does not come within the stated category of relatives, although possibly the fiancée may properly be deemed an "exceptional reason." This is a power for the regimental commander to decide. Relative to your query as to engaged lovers, not being related, can meet, we can only say: *Nous ne savons pas*, but leave it to love to find the way.—Editor.]

## LEAVE IN ITALY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I am writing to see if I can not enlist you in helping the Italian-American boys now serving in France.

A great many of them have relatives in Italy. Why is it that they cannot spend their leaves with them?

ITALIAN-AMERICANS  
of the — ENGRS. (Ry.).

[One reason for not granting leaves to Italy is because of the long railroad journey involved. G. O. No. 6, G.H.Q., which governs the system of leaves and furloughs in the A.E.F. states: "Leaves for soldiers to visit immediate relatives, or for other very exceptional reasons, may be granted for other areas than those allotted to the units." The granting of leaves for exceptional destinations is up to the regimental commander or the corresponding administrative commander for units not belonging to regiments.—Editor.]

## CAESAR'S VIEW

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: It's seldom that an Artillery officer gets an opportunity to delve into the works of Shakespeare, but having been sick in a hospital, I've been more fortunate than others.

A quotation by Caesar caught my eye, and I think it will be equally interesting to other members of the A.E.F. about you feel inclined to publish it in your most excellent and interesting paper. Here it is:

Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once. Of all the wonders that I yet have heard, It seems to me most strange that men should fear.  
Seeing that death, a necessary end,  
Will come when it will come.  
Pretty good, eh?  
R. H. M., F.A.

## VOICE FROM BLIGHTY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: The eulogy of the S.O.S. in your issue of August 23 was read by all in that less fortunate branch with much interest. There is a part of the S.O.S., however, that went "unheralded and unsung," and that is our por-

## TO FIGHT, TO WORK OR TO WAIT

By J. W. MULLER,  
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Three million square miles from ocean to ocean and from pole to pole, the Gulf, our map-maker in one single day, came forward and enrolled itself to do whatever America wants done—fight, work, or stand and wait.

We needed no brass bands, no fireworks, no impassioned oratory, no trickery to make ardor. In magnificent quiet they stepped forward from bank and anvil, from plow and cleave, from summer resort and tenement, and from great and small, a nation composed of the most beautiful material that any land on earth can desire—a nation of the common people, made more than ever before one common nation whole and indivisible by a common love for country, for principle and for ideals, ready to surrender everything material that men hold dear; willing themselves wholly, unreservedly to the land they love.

If this land is a melting pot, it proved in a few hours on September 13 that the melting has produced pure gold. But that September 13 proved that the United States is something far greater, fiercer, grander than a mere melting pot. It is not a nation still to be created. It is a true nation, a nation, a nation, a nation, and no man who has been so privileged as to live on this one day when 14,000,000 men stepped forward and offered themselves can doubt ever again that such a nation must and will surely endure.

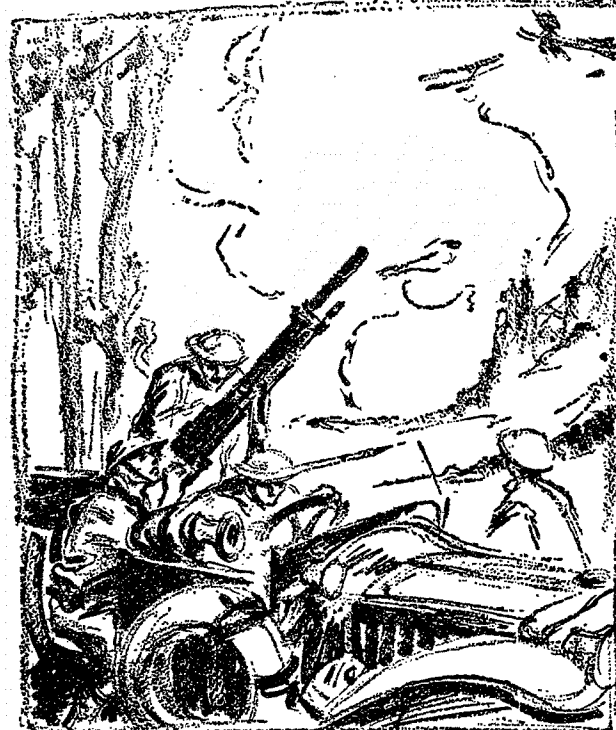
How poor and futile now seem those voices, once clamorous,



# CLEANING UP AFTER THE SALIENT'S LATE TENANTS HAD MOVED OUT



And according to Pot Doyle he got it off the Kaiser himself



Machine Gun mounted on a staff car of a tank out fit

A Cavalry Patrol just after capturing a Pill Box



Dig in on a hillside for the night, looking back over two kilometers of valley captured this day before



Released from German rule

The Germans' feeling of permanence in the St. Mihiel salient, from which they fled ingloriously on September 12, is expressed in many handsome and elaborate monuments.

Here the graves are marked not by pathetic little wooden crosses, but by substantial plinths and slabs of carved stone. On the road leading into St. Mihiel itself, you will find a beautiful roadside fountain erected "in treuen gedenken an die gefallenen Kameraden" of a certain engineer regiment. A sign near by gave warning that this was for drinking only, and that wading was "verboten." A passerby the other day would have seen a line of Yanks waiting each his turn at the water spout, each prepared to brush his teeth as if the fate of the Allies hung on his keeping his set white.

Near by, a German graveyard can be recognized from afar by the fine memorial pillar reared in the center. It bears this inscription:

Frei woll'n wir das Vaterland wiedersehen. Oder frei zu den südklichen gehen. Ja, glücklich und frei sind die Toten.

The spirit which raised this monument appears to have abated later, for, all around, the graves were found neglected, each mound rank with high-grown weeds.

The success of such an attack as obliterated the St. Mihiel salient is usually dependent on the speed with which each separate unit in the assault moves up at the eleventh hour to its appointed position. That is what lends meaning to the speed figures of one division that was in that attack. One entire battery of 155's—that means guns, carriages, ammunition, horses, kitchens, equipment, personnel, enough to pack a full of 50 cars—was put on to that train the day before the attack in exactly 14 minutes. If one cart wheel had not jammed in a doorway, the record would have stood at 12 minutes, 30 seconds.

At sundown on September 12, when a lull came in the business of examining prisoners at one divisional headquarters, the American officer in charge sat down to a bite of supper, and, thinking they might expand under such hospitality, invited two German artillery officers to share it with him. Two passing French artillery officers horned in on the hot coffee and well-plastered white bread.

In the slowly started conversation, it was discovered that the French officers had directed the very fire which silenced the battery these prisoners had commanded. They got to swapping memories of the battle, criticizing each other's work and pointing out just which shots had been effective and which were misses. The debate became warm and affable. A passerby, after studying the scene from his side of the cage wire, observed loudly:

"Well, I'll be damned! Sounds for all the world like one of those violent post-L...gens on the veranda of the Englewood Golf Club."

The speed of the advance across the St. Mihiel salient can be indicated by the fact that when one American regiment established its headquarters in a town which the Germans had just vacated, the various cosy P.C.'s were still ablaze with electric light.

American soldiers roaming through the Lorraine woods with what looks like a sizable Spanish flag fluttering from their left shoulder should not be regarded as neutral visitors. The emblem, while smaller than a bed-quilt, is somewhat larger than a postage stamp, can be seen from a distance, and means that the wearer thereof is authorized to salvage any non-human German article found in the woods.

After the line across the St. Mihiel salient had been drawn taut, our Yankee division made a hasty computation of its gains and losses.

"Well," said one officer, "I don't know how many we killed, but for every man of ours killed, we have 20 Boches in the pen."

After many years as a sergeant of the

old school, Capt. William Winters, U.S.A., found himself adjutant of one regiment that led the way toward Vigneulles. He was in charge of the third echelon, but he was so tired of that comparatively sheltered position that, before dawn of the second day, he was leading a patrol into the town at the center of the St. Mihiel salient.

For ten minutes he was alone in the town, the first American there in the advance. That ten minutes was as packed with excitement as any he had ever known, for the first thing he encountered was a German machine gun detachment packing up to go to Germany. Guns and gunners were all loaded on the wagons when the American captain, deciding there was no time to lose, grasped a pistol in each hand and led a charge.

It was still so dark that it is probable the Germans thought at least a battalion was descending on them. Probably some, though not all, were enchanted at the opportunity to surrender. At all events, when reinforcements arrived a few moments later, they found that Capt. Winters had captured a train of 20 machine guns, killed four of the Germans and assembled the rest in a huddled group under cover of his flourishing pistols.

It is reported in the regiment that they have temporarily quit kidding the captain about his post in the rear echelon.

One German cook, in the retreat from the St. Mihiel salient, was ordered to blow up his kitchen and make tracks for Germany. He had nothing to blow the thing up with, and both he and the kitchen were in position when the first American soldiers approached. He had no dynamite, but he did have some beer and cheese, which light refreshment he arranged on a table and served to the arriving Yanks till it was all gone and they were ready to ship him behind the lines.

Shaving off a week's growth of beard and capturing Germans at the same time would seem a difficult task to most soldiers, but not so with one American doughboy who entered a dugout just west of Thiaucourt and found that he had walked into the temporary home of a German colonel whose retreat to the rear had been cut off by the barrage. The colonel was taking his daily shave. He was seated on a stool in front of a large mirror, his face covered with lather.

"Now take that chair in the corner and let somebody shave who needs it," the doughboy commanded.

During the advance near Thiaucourt a German airplane swept down from the clouds directly over a company of Infantry and began to pump its machine gun at the advancing waves. There was a volley of rifle fire and the German airplane nosedived to the ground, his plane full of bullet holes and his body pretty much like a sieve. He had not known—and never will—that this unit of American Infantrymen holds more sharpshooters' medals than any other like unit in the Army.

In a village just back of the front lines a dozen or so Yanks were shooting craps. One of them had just laid down a 50 franc note to be covered when a shell burst in a house top a few yards away and made everybody duck.

"Just for that," said the owner of the bank note, "I'll shoot 50 more."

"Covered!" said the man with the dice.

"You fellows want to step right along with that kitchen outfit," said a lieutenant of the Infantry to his cooks as the company moved up to do their share in the attack that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient.

And this kitchen stepped right along, too, according to the four cooks who stepped along with it. It crossed shell holes, dugouts, three railroad tracks—the third track it crossed 45 minutes behind the Infantry—and at night a hot supper was served to the men in the

front lines, which consisted of German rations—coffee, beans, potatoes and bread.

The kitchen's career nearly came to an end the next morning, just at daybreak, when a tank emerged from the brush and almost crushed it. "But that was nothing compared with a shell that blew off the stove pipe," said the first cook.

One doughboy was detailed to watch a pile of ration boxes within sight of the German lines. Apparently everyone forgot about the rations when night came, and forgot the doughboy as well. He remembered his first general order and stood by. Two days passed and he had had neither food nor water. Shells continued to fall all about him, and finally he decided to open one of the boxes so that he might stay longer without fainting from starvation. The box he opened contained bully beef.

That night the rations were unguarded.

A well known Intelligence officer was one of the first to reach the big German train captured near Vigneulles. And two of the first things that he took away for inspection were a Remington typewriter and a Singer sewing machine. The same Intelligence officer reports that in his short sector alone he took shoulder straps from German officers representing 13 different regiments.

Ask for THE BACHIA BRAND OF HAVANA CIGARS Superior in quality Made in New York, U.S.A.

On one occasion this Intelligence officer had just reached an advanced post in an old chateau with a garden attached. As he started out through the rear, he noticed a small German colony moving in through the garden. This colony happened to be a German major, two German captains and three German lieutenants who had come back in to surrender. Their shoulder straps were removed and promptly added to the already large collection.

One unit, in the forward push, had been without cigarettes for two days. About this time it ran on to a German headquarters and about all it landed there was 25,000 gold tipped Turkish cigarettes of excellent quality.

Any one passing along the roads or through the woods of the old St. Mihiel salient much have figured that Germany needed at least five of her divisions as sign painters. Every road corner, every turn of the trail, almost every nook within the woods, carries some sort of German sign. They are thick along the way, and, although any number have been removed, the almost endless line of signs still remain. One would have

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McCLURE'S "WIN-THE-WAR" MAGAZINE New York, N.Y.

OVER-SEAS REPRESENTATIVES: The Wm. Dawson Pub. Co., London, Eng. Messrs. Hachette & Co., Paris, France.

thought that before the war Germany must have been a nation of sign painters.

One sergeant, who had been without water all day, had a close call from heavier suffering than thirst. He was in the forward advance when he saw just ahead a water barrel. As he was starting for it, a shell burst close and punctured the barrel. Taking out his canteen cup, the sergeant made a wild dash to get there before the precious liquid had vanished, and managed to arrive in time to fill his canteen before the last drop had leaked away.

"It was more exciting," he said, "than

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## MOGUL LIFTED LIKE FORD BY SHIP CRANE

**Locomotive Starts Right  
Off When It Feels  
French Track**

## RAILROAD SETS ARMY PACE

**Forty Thousand Men Keep 1,500  
Engines, 5,000 Cars Moving  
from Ocean to Trenches**

Out of the holds of ocean liners moored in docks at French ports the claws of giant cranes are lifting 150-ton locomotives and swinging them onto tracks. Blue-overalled men climb into the cabs of those locomotives, water pours into their boilers, fires blaze under the steam tubes, throttles are pushed open and the engines start. The change of the tide that laps the dock piling. It is as simple as running an automobile out of a box car and starting it away under its own power.

Forty thousand American soldiers and 1,500 American officers today are operating one thousand locomotives and five thousand American freight cars—as big as the tunnels of the country will give clearance—over 5,000 miles of railway track in France.

And in July one year ago two men sat at a table under the trees along a railroad in a city of France talking over the plans for the American Army's railroad-to-be in France.

Today the railroads that grew out of those plans are hauling every day a load of 60 pounds for every soldier of the American Army in France—hauling a load for every man as heavy as his marching pack, and doing it every day in the year.

### All the Rail Stars

Sitting at desks in a certain stone building in France—in a barracks, in rooms where French soldiers sleep—are a hundred or more men whose names were at the top of the roll of peace-time America's railroad achievements. General superintendents, traffic managers, terminal superintendents, presidents and vice presidents, chief engineers, freight, passenger, traction and maintenance experts, are crowded in the railroad of a year's creation, working in Army anonymity for a road whose letter-heads carry no lists of executives. The doors of their offices bear the titles of general and colonel, major and captain and lieutenant. Behind them they left five-figure salaries. A modest lieutenant colonel was the manager of an American city, a peace-time job that paid him \$15,000 a year because he refused to take more.

And night and day along the 5,000 miles of track—more than the main lines of the Pennsylvania—the 40,000 soldiers of the Army Transportation Department go on with their regular jobs. They are pushing shell-laden cars up to the farthest railroad under the cover of night. They are coaling laboring engines and loaded trains up steep grades and through tunnels all the way from the ocean to the Army centers up along the rivers with famous names.

### All Depends on the 40,000

Quartermaster and ordnance supplies, the baggage of every officer and man, the steel girders, the timbers, the concrete and the coal for the work up ahead, are all dependent on the work of the 40,000. Half of the 40,000 are at work along the huge docks at the new ports the American Army has created in France.

And these railroad men a year ago were at the throttles, on the tenders and the "crummies" of freight trains moving past the snow lines over the Rockies, on the transcontinental trunk line flyers, running through the plains of Texas and the woods of Oregon or Maine; in the classification yards of Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and New York; in the roundhouses of Pittsburgh and Omaha and New Orleans. Today they are soldiers, and more than in name only. They learned in the unwritten but stern code of practical railroad all about orders. They had been used to making out orders and acting on them for years.

### Unloading 63 Ships at Once

The world has already been told how 30 ports with miles of docks, gigantic unloading machinery, warehouses and cold storage plants, are being brought into being, so that 63 big ships can be unloaded simultaneously. In some harbors where the huge docks are not yet built, in channels lighters must be used. A record of unloading 30,872 tons in one day was recently made at one of the ports. An unloading crane, one that was standard on the Great Lakes for handling mountains of ore between vessels and railroad cars, was re-designed with a crane in capacity for work of almost one-third.

So fast are vessels now unloaded and started on their return journey that there are now in the holds of big liners tons of railroad iron and steel, used as ballast, that have traveled back and forth over the Atlantic seven or eight times. Time can't be spared to unload it, and anyway its use as necessary ballast is probably as urgent as the use for which it was destined in France. The time saving extends to the freight cars and locomotives. By the American car checking system officers know always where any particular car is at any time of the day, what it is loaded with, and when it will be available for new use.

### French Lines Enlarged

To work efficiently the Transportation Department has had to enlarge many existing French lines and terminals, lay 100-pound rails instead of the 60 and 80-pound ones of some of the French lines, and establish big shops. An American car-building company has built a huge plant in France where it is erecting freight cars for the government at actual cost. The wheels, beams and other parts of the cars come over "knocked down."

One freight yard established in France has 257 miles of sidings and this will be dwarfed by another which will have 400 miles. The railroad officers say they found the physical condition of the French railways they took over remarkably good considering the war use they had seen. More than 1,000 miles of new tracks were laid to connect up existing French lines which had to be changed for big locomotives, and 80-ton cars, instead of ten-ton ones. The use of air brakes, standard on American equipment, was amazing to French railroad men of the old school. Special water tanks had to be constructed for the big locomotives. Scoop water troughs between the tracks are to be built. Trains of unheard of length are being sent over French lines, and tunnel clearances are about the only limit to the possibilities of improving service.

## FRIEND STEVEDORE

We don't pack no gat or rifle, we don't juggle pick or spade. Nor go stunnin' peevish Germans in no dashing' midnight raid; But we hit the warehouse early and we quite the warehouse late. And there ain't no G.O. limits on the speed we truck the freight. We don't hike along the roadway in them iron derby hats. While the shrapnel punctuates the breeze and gas floats o'er the flats; We just dodge the fullin' cases and we slap them buck on high. For it's just a pile o' pillin' in the Service of Supply.

No, we ain't no snappy soldiers, and our daily round of drills Includes a lot of movements minus military thrills; But we drill them bloomin' boxcars, double timin' on the bends, And we slam them full of boxes till they're bulgin' at the ends. We ain't sniped no Fritzie snipers, and we ain't wrecked no tanks, And we don't go dashin' forward with the ever-thinnin' ranks. But some night we gets an order for a shipment on the fly. Then we plug right through till mornin', in the Service of Supply.

We ain't had no dugout movies, nor a Charlie Chaplin laugh; We ain't got no handkerchief with his name and nifty star, Nor a brave and fearless captain with a flashing sword and gun. To yell, "Now, up and at 'em, boys! We've got 'em on the run!" We ain't soaring round in biplanes punching holes in Boche balloons, Nor corraling frightened Fritzies by battalions and platoons. But when they yell, "Rush order!" then we get around right spry; For the boys are up there waitin'—on the Service of Supply.

C. C. SHANFELTER, Sgt., S.C.

## SOUR GRAPES DIET FOR GERMAN PRESS

**Newspapers Find Cause  
for Rejoicing in Reduc-  
tion of Salient**

### ALMOST GLAD TO GET OUT

**St. Mihiel Is Abandoned "Without  
Losses Worth Mentioning,"  
Says Cologne Gazette**

German comment on the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient naturally attempts to belittle the importance of the operation, and insists that the enemy high command had long been preparing to evacuate it and retire to strong defense positions on a straighter front some distance to the rear.

The Allied press universally has made the obvious reply to this statement—that if the Germans were so glad to give up the salient, and were fully prepared to maintain it at cutting off, but that it is not necessary to belittle the American performance by supposing he gave it up cheerfully, or would have given it up at all if he had not been compelled to.

### "Especially the Americans"

The *Frankfurt Gazette* refers to this supposed voluntary evacuation of the salient and adds:

"Ever since the vice clamped about Verdun relaxed its pressure, the German position at St. Mihiel has no longer been of great importance; still it is regrettable that the event should furnish our adversaries, especially the Americans, with the chance to present the operation as a considerable tactical success, as a new link in the chain, especially since, according to the American communiqué, the haul of prisoners does not appear to have been small."

"The enemy attack, which was certainly well prepared, failed in its chief aim, which was the encircling of the German forces. It cannot be denied, however, that it is now the enemy who has the initiative, as is again made evident by the continuation of the attacks toward Cambrai."

The *Strasbourg Post* also seeks to belittle the operation by harping on the enemy's supposed willingness to evacuate the salient.

"The attack between the Meuse and Moselle," it says, "was not a surprise. Naturally the salient could not hold out against a grand attack; further, its evacuation had been prepared for several weeks ago."

### Back to Prepared Positions

An official German version of the attack says: "The tempest which had long been threatening on the Lorraine front broke in the form of a strong Franco-American attack against the St. Mihiel salient. The attack was expected, and the evacuation of the completely exposed salient had been in process of execution for several days. The Germans now occupy positions prepared long since on the chord of the arc."

The *Cologne Gazette* provides this doubtful crumb of comfort: "The terrain being unfavorable for a great battle, we have about done it with our losses worth mentioning."

The *Rhin-Westphalia Gazette* presents an even brighter picture: "We have, thanks to the suppression of the salient, bettered our positions and shortened our line, which permits us to increase considerably our resistance to the enemy's assaults."

## SOFT DRINK WARNING TO SERVICES OF A.E.F.

**Soda and Various Table  
Waters Are Not Always  
What They Seem**

### "BILL'S BUG JUICE" BANNED

**Canteen Drinks Must Be Submitted  
to Medical Officer Before Dis-  
tribution to Army**

Many things set before the eyes of the American in France, unprotected by Dr. Wiley and the Pure Food and Drugs Act, are not what they seem. One of those is water.

The Chief Surgeon, S.O.S., has been investigating table waters, soda waters and other liquid solace for dry throats sold or distributed by the various services catering to the wants and thirst of the A.E.F. The consequence is a circular letter of warning and instruction to the Y.M.C.A., K. of C., A.R.C., and Y.W.C.A.

To begin with, the Chief Surgeon found that many table waters, widely sold, for some of which medicinal properties are claimed and for all of which purity is advertised, contain "such numbers of intestinal bacteria as to be unsafe for use." There it was found that soft drinks are not uncommonly prepared with water not marked "water for drinking," or not chlorinated, and are therefore unsuitable, and forbidden, for soldiers.

The ingredients added to these waters in making the soft drinks do not counteract the pollution. A variety of drink made with a raspberry syrup and sold by one Y.M.C.A. canteen under the name of "Bill's Bug Juice" was found to be all that its name implied. The Chief Surgeon's office isn't sure that it is Bill's, but is certain that it is somebody's bug juice.

The Chief Surgeon's letter informs the four services that, before offering for sale any waters or drinks, bottled or otherwise, to the A.E.F., they must submit samples to the medical officer responsible for the sanitation of the district in which the distribution is contemplated, and that, if necessary, laboratory examinations must be made to establish the character of the moist stuff in question.

### HIS IDEA OF HUMOR

"They tell me Private Wag has quite a reputation as a humorist."

"Humorist? Well! His idea of a good joke is to write 'Yes' every time a form says 'Thank.'"

## TIFFANY & Co

25, Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opéra  
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NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at  
3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request. 3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

## HERE AND THERE IN THE S.O.S.

A certain major is chuckling to himself these days over a joke played on him recently by a former officer of his when he was stationed at a base port.

It seems that the major had attempted to secure from the French authorities a large unused market house for the assembling and repair of automobiles. On account of the increase in work at the station, the big building was very badly needed, and the major brought all his diplomacy into play to secure it from the French. He is no mean diplomat and his bag of tricks is large, but he finally gave up the quest after he had fought his way through the police refusals and "cost impossible" of all the local officials, high and low.

The junior officer who succeeded him was of the go-getter type, too, and he also made up his mind that the station needed that building and must have it. He went over the same route as the major and a little farther. In fact, he didn't stop. It is said, until he had reached the President of the French Republic and impressed him with the fact that the final victory of the Allies would be retarded quite a bit unless the A.E.F. secured the use of the market house right against the police refusals and "cost impossible" of all the local officials, high and low.

The first thing he did was to have one of the keys of the house, the regular French kind that requires a good sized key to carry around, goldplated and mounted on green baize like a trophy. Then he took it to the major with a neat little plaque on which was inscribed, "Key to the market house we couldn't get."

The major has it hanging on the wall of his office now as a reminder that he can really get anything if you go high enough.

"There are some blamed good heads in this A.E.F. outfit," said the barber in a big base hospital. "I mean well shaped heads." It is his job to give the boys the "all over" as they leave their beds and get around.

"And that's the reason I have noticed the heads so much lately," said the hospital barber. "Over in the States, I trimmed hair in one of the biggest shops in the east, where all the big moguls of the city had their barber work done. I have studied heads some and I want to say that the average head over here is a pair with any of the old heads I used to dress up. A great many of the A.E.F. men have squareheads. They're

### HOTEL BRIGHTON, PARIS

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11 Rue Grégoire  
Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers  
Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

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The Hotel Restaurant  
PAVILLON BLEU  
Offers to Officers on leave in the  
French Capital all Comforts at  
INCLUSIVE PENSION TERMS

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COURTESY PRICES. PHONE CENTRAL 89-60  
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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

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the heads the Germans are having such a hard time denting up there on the front now. They are not blockheads, understand, but good old American heads that begin at the shoulders and go straight up."

There are a number of Artillerymen now on the front who are smoking "other people's" tobacco. This is the conclusion of the personnel of an Artillery brigade recently arrived in France. The new Artillery, before leaving America, thought to stow away in their harness bags an extra supply of tobacco and cigarettes. They were frightened in a way, but they didn't see far enough, because all the harness of the brigade was turned over to other organizations at the front upon its arrival over here.

"It's a little old world after all," commented an Artillery corporal as he accidentally ran into his father, a Y.M.C.A. secretary, recently a reverend in Columbus, Ohio.

The corporal was in a Y.M. canteen line when he noticed a familiar face behind the counter. "That bird looks like some one I knew over in the States," he said. He certainly did.

American Express officials in one branch in France say the enlisted men are banking more money per man than the officers. Well, well!

## HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE

25 Avenue Montaigne,  
PARIS

AMERICAN WAR STAMPS  
REDEMPTION FUND  
OFFICIAL SUCCESS  
ONE DOLLAR  
(81)  
Per Hundred Sold by  
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## Bernard Weatherill

The Man Who  
"Filled the Breach"  
in the Breches World, and gave the  
public perfect fitting Breeches.

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Winner of 12 Highest Awards  
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Booksellers & Stationers,  
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AMERICAN OFFICERS  
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WAR EQUIPMENT.

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BEST QUALITY  
At Reasonable Prices.

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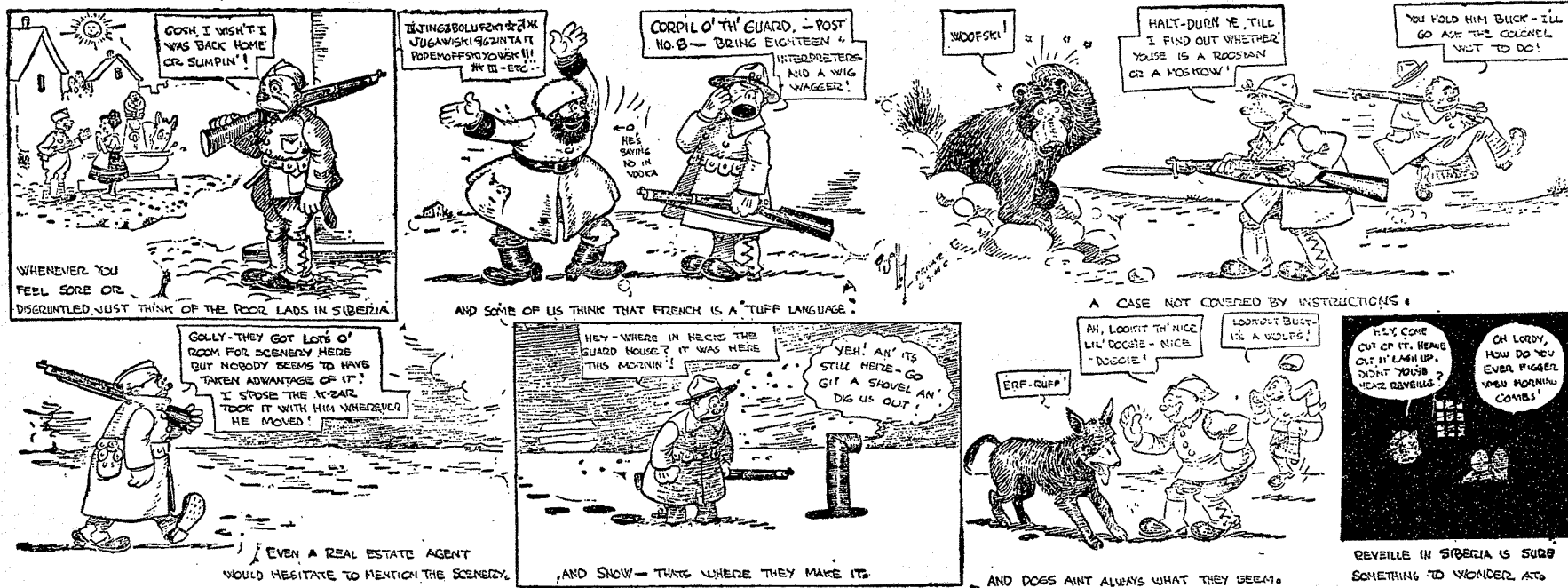
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where large stocks of Military Equipments may be found.



## JUST THINK OF THE LADS IN SIBERIA

—By WALLGREN



## COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Distinct from Insurance, and Payable in Addition to It

AMOUNT IS FIXED BY LAW

Man Totally Unfit for Work Receives \$100 a Month During Life and Policy Payments

Uncle Sam's way of giving money compensation for soldiers totally or partly disabled or dying from injuries is explained in a bulletin just prepared by the War Risk Section, S.O.S.

The bulletin tells the amounts and conditions of payments to men discharged from the service and incapable of earning money at any employment, or able to make only part earnings. It specifies also the payments for dependent fathers and mothers, widows and children.

It is emphasized that compensation is distinct from insurance, and is payable in addition to insurance. Insurance matures and becomes payable on permanent disability or death, but not upon partial or temporary disability. Compensation applies to every officer, enlisted man and member of the Army Nurse Corps who suffers death or disability from personal injury or from disease contracted in line of duty while in active service.

## Regardless of Service

Insurance is payable whether or not the death or disability is incurred in line of duty, and regardless of whether the insured is in the service at the time he dies or is disabled.

Insurance outfits a man or his dependents to a fixed sum depending upon the amount of insurance he has seen fit to carry. These payments amount to \$57.50 a month for 240 months where \$10,000 insurance has been carried.

Compensation is payable in amounts fixed by law and is supplemental in all respects to the amount received on a man's insurance. A man totally and permanently disabled, for example, receives \$100 a month during his life as compensation, in addition to the \$57.50 a month from his insurance. In case of his death, his dependents receive both the compensation from the insurance and the \$57.50 a month from his insurance.

If a soldier has a widow, to receive compensation, must have married the insured man not more than ten years after he was injured. A widower, surviving a member of the Army Nurse Corps, is entitled to compensation whenever his condition is such that, if the deceased person were living, he would have been dependent on her for support.

## Until Widow Remarries

Compensation to a widow continues until her marriage or death; to children until the age of 18 or marriage, unless a child is insane or otherwise incapacitated, and then payments continue during incapacity.

The compensation for soldiers totally disabled is as follows: If the soldier has neither wife nor child, \$20 a month; if he has a wife, but no child, \$30 a month; a wife and one child, \$35 a month; wife and two children, \$40 a month; wife and three or more children, \$45 a month; if he has no wife, but one child, \$40 a month; if he has a second or third child, \$45 a month; if he has a second or third child and one child, \$50 a month for a fourth child, \$55 a month for a fifth child.

If there is no widow, but one child, the compensation is \$20; for two children it is \$30; for three children \$40, and \$5 each for a fourth and fifth child.

For either a dependent father or mother the payment is \$20, and if there are two dependent parents the payment is \$30. The amount payable to either or both parents shall not be more than the difference between the amount paid to the widow or children, or both, and \$75. That is, the total compensation for a deceased soldier's family shall not be more than \$75.

## Where Death Follows Injury

Below are the compensations provisions for families where a soldier's death has resulted from injury:

If there is a widow, but no child, the widow gets \$25 a month. A widow with one child receives \$35, a widow with two children \$42.50, and for a third and fourth child \$5 each.

If there is no widow, but one child, the compensation is \$20; for two children it is \$30; for three children \$40, and \$5 each for a fourth and fifth child.

For either a dependent father or mother the payment is \$20, and if there are two dependent parents the payment is \$30. The amount payable to either or both parents shall not be more than the difference between the amount paid to the widow or children, or both, and \$75. That is, the total compensation for a deceased soldier's family shall not be more than \$75.

It is also provided that parents may not receive compensation for the death of more than one son. A widow cannot receive compensation for both husband and son. Compensation is payable to parents whether the deceased son was

arises before or after the death of the soldier, but not if it arises more than five years after his death.

## When Compensation Ceases

When any person sharing in compensation ceases to receive it, either by reason of death, marriage or for other cause, the remaining beneficiaries automatically receive increased amounts, to correspond to the payments they would have received had they been the sole beneficiaries in the first place.

When a soldier's disability is partial, his monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation he would have received had his disability been total. The partial compensation is based on the degree of loss in his earning capacity. In reckoning this loss of earning power, standard percentages are being established, and after a man has been placed in one class his compensation will not be reduced in case he succeeds in increasing his earning power by overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury. Courses of vocational education for insured men are also being established.

The government will provide suitable surgical and medical care, hospital facilities and artificial limbs or other appliances.

## Injuries Apparently Cured

Special regulations for appointment are made for cases where a disabled soldier and his wife are not living together, and in cases where a widow may not have her children in her custody.

Those having suffered injuries apparently cured must submit themselves to medical examinations within one year after leaving the service and obtain a certificate showing the nature of their injury. In such cases compensation for death or disability resulting from the injury shall be payable whenever the death or disability occurs.

Compensation will not be provided while the person is receiving service or retirement pay.

## PROHIBITION ZONES AROUND WAR PLANTS

Boom Towns Built on Booze Prospects Give Up the Ghost

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Without a single dissenting vote, the House of Representatives passed the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around war production plants. This includes shipyards.

Several boom towns, built wholly on booze prospects, will die young almost before they have really begun to sin.

The brewers lament the closing order, and inquire passionately as to what shall become of their establishments. The extraordinary discovery is that beer is one thing that cannot be turned into explosives, despite the fact that many citizens who recently have drunk Hooverized beer have immediately exploded with disgust.

## DISGUISED

[Before going into battle recently, certain German troops were told that they would encounter men in American uniforms, but that they should not be dismayed, since these men would be merely Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Scots, and others, all in disguise.] The American Army, they were told, was of course—all at the bottom of the sea.

"You can't fool me," said Fritz as, with hands above his head, he was being gently led.

"You may have U.S. on your shirt and all the other tricks," the Yank replied. "Wrong, Fritz; you're outer luck!"

The Fritz knew some English, for he'd met some Anzacs once, and knew he must be evil and not play the surly rascal.

So, changing tone to pleading, "Oh, come, cobber, now," said he. "Oh, come again!" the doughboy cried; "that lingo don't fit me!"

Meantime there was a Heine also being brought in, low and broad as a Maine. Into a cage behind the lines, where all good P.G.'s go.

"Say, digger" (using Aussie-ese), he questioned, but the bird who guarded him yelled, "Off that stuff! I can't compree that word!"

"Perhaps you iss from Halifax?" the Heine tried again.

"You're warm," the Yank responded, "but I'm from the State of Maine. You may have done some sinkin', but you didn't get our ship; Your subs were absent—minus leave; we had a pleasant trip."

The Fritz and the Heine got together in the cage.

Comparing notes, they cursed and swore and had a lovely rage.

"Our officers had uns go-fooled!" they cried, in accents wild.

At that, you can't quite blame them if they felt a little riled.

"What's making Corporal Dope so gloomy these days?"

"He's afraid the war'll be over before he has a chance to visit all the leave centers."

## SUFFRAGISTS HELP TAMMANY ORGANIZE

Women Invade New York Democratic County Committee Meeting

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—The Republicans have won the Maine elections with somewhat increased votes in four Congressional districts, and have issued the usual complimentary notice that the Union goes as Maine goes.

Governor Whitman has won the Prohibition nomination for Governor in New York. His vote in the Republican primaries was 246,000, running about 180,000 over Lewis A. Smith. Smith received 200,000 in the Democratic primaries, beating Osborn by 167,000. Secretaries Lausing and McAdoo have sent congratulations to Smith, wishing him success.

The women have taken an official part, for the first time in the history of Tammany Hall, at the organization of the new Democratic county committee. There were about 1,000 present, and the woman leader of the tenth district had the stellar roll, offering a resolution pledging the organization's support to Smith.

McCormick Beats Thompson Medill McCormick won the Illinois Republican primary for United States senatorship over Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago by a plurality of 60,000. The race will be between him and James Hamilton Lewis.

Senator Thomas W. Hardwick has lost in the Democratic primaries for United States senator.

## Pyrene PHILLIPS &amp; PAIN

THE WELL-KNOWN MILITARY TAILORS 1 RUE AUBER, PARIS (Place de l'Opera)

All Insignia, Sam Browne Belts and Trench Coats in Stock.

Uniforms to Order in 24 Hours

## Aquascutum TRENCH COAT

LINED DETACHABLE FLEECE, FUR OR LEATHER

Guaranteed Absolutely Waterproof. Officers on Active Service who have had the opportunity of testing many different makes of Waterproof are unanimous in the opinion that the only coat that has proved thoroughly reliable is the AQUASCUTUM.

Received from B.E.F., Salonika, 6/12/17. "I got one of your trench coats in August. Since coming out here I have had occasion to test it in rain heavier by far than anything one ever gets in France. It has never let any in at all, nor has there been any sign of damp on the inside."

The "sealtight shorts are also good."

VALISE DISPENSES WITH WOLSELEY &amp; BLANKETS Waterproof Bed and Valise in One.

Vermitt Proof. Weight about 11 lbs. CONSTRUCTED TO HOLD ALL KIT AND TO STAND — HARD WEAR FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD. — Complete with Straps, Name and Regiment painted on.

Received from B.E.F., France, 5/12/17. "I want a new 'Aquascutum' sleeping bag with kapok lining. I bought one in 1915, and brought it to France when I came originally in July 1915. It has been a continual use ever since and I have liked it immensely. It certainly justifies your claims of being water and bug proof."

By Appointment to His Majesty the King.

Waterproof Coat Specialists for over 50 Years.

100 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

OBTAINABLE IN PARIS FROM Messrs. DELION &amp; CARON, 24 Boulevard des Capucines.

Only height and chest measurement required. There is only one AQUASCUTUM. Do not accept inferior imitations.

AquaScutum Ltd.

## OVER THE WIRE IS OUT

Doughboys confined in a big base hospital in southern France are jumping over the barbed wire fence around the place, according to the complaint of the major doctor at the hospital.

"It's those fellows who have just come back from the front that are causing the trouble," he explained. "The barbed wire up there must be high, because the boys have been taking my fence on one leg and a crutch with ease."

The hospital patients get over the fence to go to a nearby village to feed up and tell the boys a few stories.

"Whaddaya think o' soldierin', Oliver?" "Gosh, Rupert, I been on K.P. so much I ain't had a chance to be a soldier yet."

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL 3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

## The Best Boots for Active Service

## Faulkner's Norwegians

The Easiest, Most Waterproof, Wear-Resisting Boots Made.

Write for Descriptive Booklet of Boots, Leggings and Spurs, also Self-Measurement Apparatus (Registered) if unable to call. We accept all responsibility as to fit.

Faulkner &amp; Son SPECIALISTS IN SERVICE BOOTS &amp; LEGGINGS 51 &amp; 52 South Molton St., Bond St., London, W.1 and 26 Trinity Street, Cambridge.

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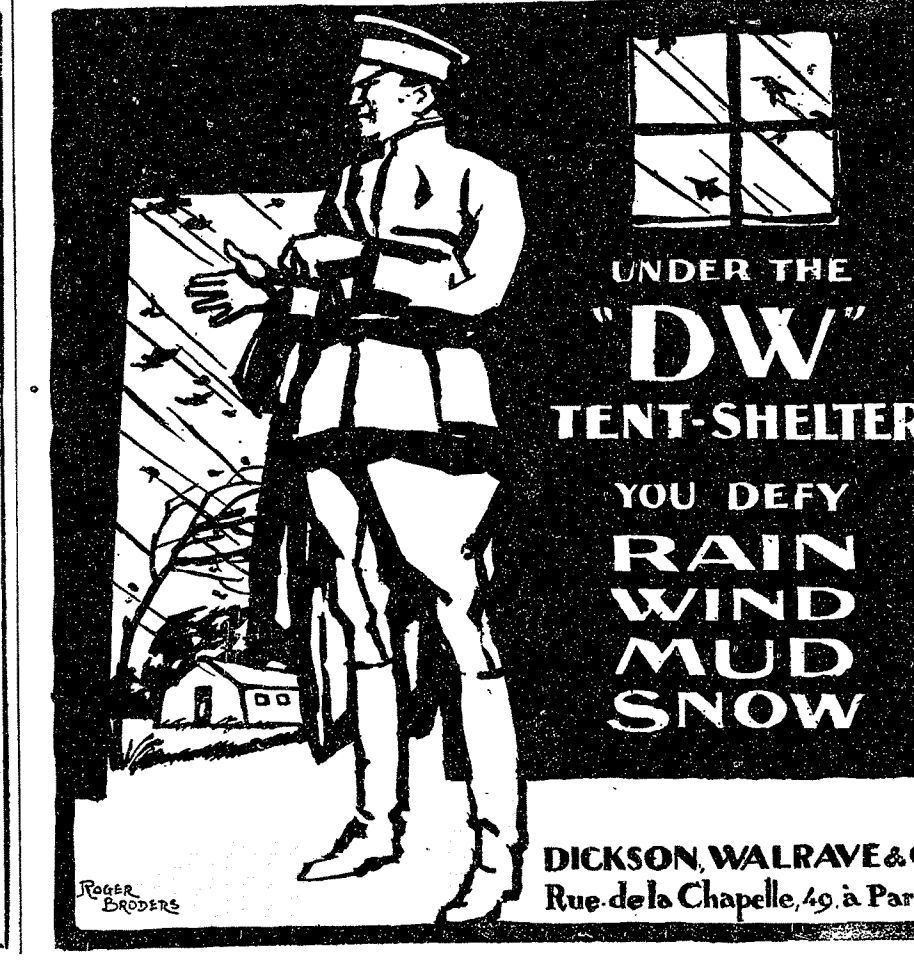
## AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY

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## When You're In England These Homes Are Waiting For You

FOR OFFICERS.	FOR ENLISTED MEN.
London— WASHINGTON INN, St. James' Square (just off Pall Mall and Lower Regent Street) AMERICAN OFFICERS' INN, No. 5 Cavendish Square (near Oxford Circus) Liverpool— AMERICAN OFFICERS' INN, No. 12 Parker Street OAKVILLE OFFICERS' INN, West Derby, near Knollys Ash Camp Plymouth— MAYFLOWER OFFICERS' INN, 119 Elliott Street RATES. Gs. 6d. a night for single room, breakfast, bath, valet service. Plenty of showers, pool tables, lounging rooms, writing and quiet rooms, well-stocked libraries. Meals served.	London— EAGLE HUT Aldwych, Strand Liverpool— DEWEY ROOMS, No. 46 Lord Street LINCOLN LODGE, No. 10 School Lane Lincoln— St. Martin's Hall Plymouth— Foresters' Hall, The Octagon Southampton— 12 Abere Bar Grantham— 15 Finkia Street Inverness (Scotland)— Northern Meeting Rooms Dormitories, showers, writing rooms, quiet rooms, entertainments. Meals served. Moderate prices.



## 514 MASCOTS NOW ON MARCH TOWARDS GOAL OF THOUSANDS

Eight More War Orphans  
Find Parrains Among  
Units of A.E.F.

FEEL JUST LIKE CARNEGIE

Engineers Say They Get Million  
Dollar Kick Out of Six Franc  
Investment Per Man

TAKEN THIS WEEK

Lt. David K. Este Fisher, Jr.	1
Miss Laura Hannold	1
Y.M.C.A. Base Hosp. No. 8	1
Mess 39, Lightning Division	1
Enlisted Men, Unit 11, Base Hosp.	1
No. 32	1
Previously adopted	506
Total	514

The A.E.F. French war orphan family total, which went over the top at 500 at about the same moment, as near as we have been able to figure out, as the Yanks went over the top at and around St. Mihiel—how's that for a good omen?—has gone a few notches nearer the "thousand by Christmas" goal set this week by THE STARS AND STRIPES. Requests for the adoption of eight orphans comprised the fruits of the week—that and the receipt of a testimonial.

The testimonial is from Sgt. E. A. Barnes of a platoon which three or four months ago became parrains of a little girl whose mother's death followed her father's at the front by a few months and who now, through the assistance of the Americans, is living with her grand-mother, herself an exile from the invaded districts, and going to school. Time has taken the edge from her sorrow now, and the affection which she lavished on her father and mother in the days before the hand of the Hun entered her home she has transferred to the platoon of khaki clad gentl from across the sea.

**Writes Once a Week**  
Being some hundred kilometers from them, her sentiment is expressed in letters. She writes at least once every week, and usually oftener, and the fact that answers are irregularly deferred her not except that she worries, if the interval is too long, for fear her godfathers have all been killed.

Altogether, she is a more or less typical little member of the A.E.F. family, and it is apropos of her that Sergeant Barnes has written:

"We're a 20-minute bunch up here," says the sergeant. "We're hard boiled and proud of it. But if you want to see a hard boiled bunch get soft and melt, you ought to be around when we get a letter from the kid. Every time we hear from her we throw out our chests, get proud of ourselves and act as important as a bunch of officials at a cornerstone laying. We feel like Carnegie giving away a library. We get a million dollar kick out of a six-franc investment, which is a bargain if there ever was one."

Which testimonial goes as it stands.

### Battalion Takes Three

The First Battalion of the Infantry was the ace of the week in the new adoptions. The commanding officer, Major Paul Dubois, sent in 150 francs without restrictions. The sum will care for three children for a year, will take them through the fifth winter of this year, will give them food, clothes, schooling, comfort.

W. I. Kelsey, Y.M.C.A. secretary at Base Hospital No. 8, sent in 500 francs for the 12th orphan adopted by that hospital, the money having been gathered by small contributions by the staff and patients. The pictures of the orphans adopted by Base Hospital No. 8 are pinned to the wall in the entrance, together with a brief summary of the history of each. The collection forms a fragmentary chapter in the story which the war has brought to the fatherless children of France.

Mess 30 of the "Lightning Division," forwarded, through Chaplain S. M. Robinson, 500 francs, and wrote:

### "Some Dashing Little Maiden"

"We desire to adopt some dashing little maiden of old France whose lot has fallen into hard times. If the picture we receive of her is large enough, it will be hung with honors in our mess hall. A great deal of interest will be bestowed upon her. We all hope some day to see her. We shall by all means write to her."

But at the rate of eight a week we'll never get to 1,000 by Christmas. We need several times that many. The A.E.F. will have to show speed to double the total in the next three months, to bring comfort and solace, perhaps life itself, to the 500 little fatherless children which, mind you, we have ready for adoption—all investigated, photographed and everything.

### HOW TO ADOPT AN ORPHAN

A company, detachment, or group of the A.E.F., agrees to adopt a child for a year, contributing 500 francs (\$87.75) for the sum. The children will be either orphans, the children of French soldiers so seriously crippled that they cannot work, or refugees from the invaded districts, as specified by the adopting units.

The money will be sent to THE STARS AND STRIPES, to be turned over to a special committee of the American Red Cross for disbursement. At least 250 francs will be paid upon adoption and the remainder within four months thereafter.

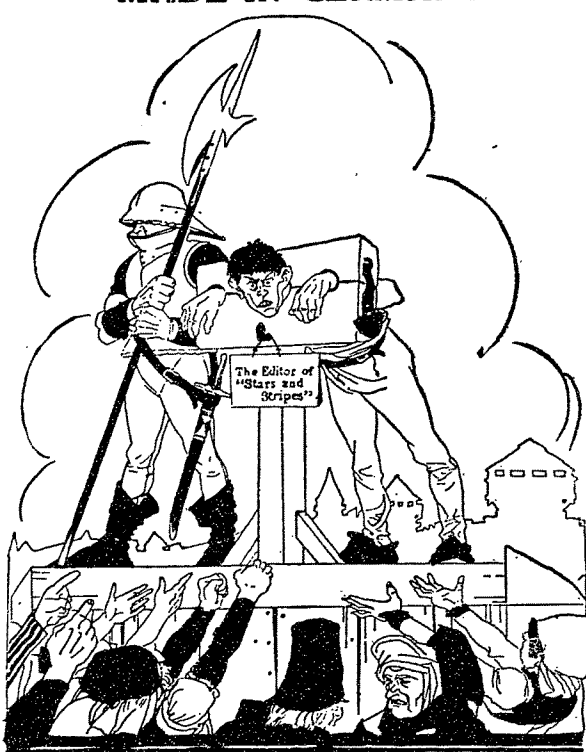
Photographs and the history of each child will be sent to its adoptive unit, which will be notified of the child's whereabouts and advised monthly of its progress. The Red Cross will determine the disposal of the child. It will be maintained in a French family or sent to a trade or agricultural school.

No restrictions are placed upon the methods by which money may be raised. Donations and communications regarding the children should be addressed: War Orphans' Department, THE STARS AND STRIPES, G2, A.E.F., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France.

### AULD LANG SYNE

Inspecting Officer: And what were you in civil life, sergeant?  
Old Regular in civil life, sir? In civil life I was a soldier, sir.

## MADE IN GERMANY.



The cartoon reproduced above will explain itself when it is stated that it came from "America in Europe," a newspaper printed in English by the America in Europe Company, Frankfurt-am-Main, Postfach 25, Germany.

Under the cartoon, in double column measure under the heading, "Again the Pillory for Liar!" "America in Europe" had this to say about the Army newspaper:

Under the illustrations of Stars and Stripes there exists a publication charged with the duty of spreading the official propaganda of the American Expeditionary Force. A casual perusal of any of its numbers will convince the reader that the editors, in contradiction to all gallant and chivalrous soldiers, have made it their general object to throw mud at their enemies in war. We absolutely refuse to believe that real American fighters are in any way responsible for the mad howl against the Hun set up in the columns of Stars and Stripes and for the sake of America's good name we protest against this disgraceful employment of our beloved emblem.

But a simple protest won't do in the case of Stars and Stripes of August 2. In the six column of its front page, a bunch of lies is offered, so vile, so silly and so stale that we must nail the name of the paper on our PILLORY POST. It is a disgrace to General Pershing, who despises vituperation of one's enemy, to stop the scandal and protect our Stars and Stripes against further disgrace.

This American newspaper wants to be up-to-date and yet indulges in warming up again that four-year-old English lie of German soldiers chained to their guns. Have those liars never brought

themselves of the gross nonsense to assume that cowardly soldiers do better, that is deadlier service against the enemy when they are chained to their guns? It takes all the impudence that only brazen ignorance and unlimited superficiality can provide to invent such lies. On a count of its extreme absurdity this particular lie did not live long after its English birth.

To see its resurrection now in an American newspaper puts every good American to the blush. Of course the chained to their guns lie is entwined by smaller though not less violent lies. But no more of it; the liars have been caught and nailed.

The story "in the six column of its front page" in THE STARS AND STRIPES for August 2, which occasioned the above outburst from "America in Europe," described a few German tricks played in the fighting between the Marne and the Ourcq.

Among these may be mentioned the following: Crying "Kamerad" only when ammunition has given out. Chaining machine gunners to their guns. Disguising airplanes with French markings. Sniping members of Hospital Corps wearing red cross brassards. Employing men wearing red cross brassards to carry a stretcher on which reposed a tenderly blanketed machine gun.

Using bullets with such a mutilating and tearing force as to lead to the conclusion that they were of the explosive variety.

### UP IN THE SALIENT

German soldier: You stay here unt hold den vile I retreat.  
Austrian ditto: Ja, but vot do I get out of it?  
German soldier: Vy, you lucky dub, you get a square meal ven dey capture you.

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### Chance to Rescue Craft

American Engineers decided a month or so ago that there was a chance to save the 120-foot craft by cutting them in sections and hauling the sections on motor trucks back through the French territory to another canal far behind Verdun.

There were difficulties in the plan. First, all the work would have to be done secretly. This would mean that the work of cutting each barge into pieces would have to be camouflaged, and that the Engineers would have to use their saws and acetylene blast flames at night under screen.

Then there were obviously other things to be considered, such as making a good road for the motor trucks so that the sections could be got out of sight before daylight after they had been taken from the water.

### Solving the Problem

The plan had been pronounced feasible. Back at the Inland Water Transport headquarters engineers had poured over blue prints and maps. On the morning of September 13, there was a council of engineers in which details were being talked over. There were still some obstacles, and there were differences of opinion. It was agreed the boats could be cut in pieces all right, but the big question was how to haul them back further into France.

Then a message was sent into the council. A captain read it aloud:

"This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains. They advanced at some points a distance of five miles. The operation is still continuing."

"Well, well," said the general. "We'll haul the boats out with mules."

### THROUGH THE FIELD GLASS

First observer: Who are those Germans carrying all the white stuff on poles?  
Signal corps men, eh?  
Second observer: No, that's a gang of K.P.'s bringing up the week's allowance of noodles.

## LEMPUSKI'S ANGER VENTED ON ENEMY

Unruly K. P. With Torn  
Trousers Captures All  
But One of 50

"Sir," said the corporal of the fourth squad to his captain, "Private Lempuski will not obey my commands. When I say 'Right shoulder arms,' he comes up to left shoulder, and when we're out drilling he can't remember his place in a skirmish line."

The captain scratched his head. "Lempuski? Isn't that the Polish fellow you brought to me yesterday about his torn trousers?"

The corporal confirmed his suspicions. "Well, turn him over to the mess sergeant and tell him to make a K.P. out of him," said the captain.

On the first day of the battle that ended out the St. Mihiel salient, Private Lempuski discarded his kitchen apron and went over the top with his company. He did not join his old squad, but faced the enemy as an individual, acting as a separate command. He had no rifle, as his had been lost during one of the regiment's moving days. He stuffed his pockets full of grenades and trusted to luck.

Following close on to the heels of the creeping barrage, the Americans swept forward, and Lempuski swept with them. One of the first group of dugouts the Americans reached was at the edge of a farm and it was here that Private Lempuski proved himself a soldier.

Standing in the door of one of the dugouts he saw a German captain. He ordered the captain to surrender, which was quite unnecessary, however, as the captain had decided upon that course long before the barrage had passed over.

Not only the captain surrendered, but three lieutenants and 40 men filed out of the dugout and lined up to be taken prisoner. There were 50 of them all told, but the last one to come out hurled a potato masher at Lempuski, which riled Lempuski's temper, whereupon he picked up a discarded German rifle and shot the German who threw it.

Lempuski marched his 49 prisoners back to the regimental P.C. and presented them to the intelligence officer. "I shoot one feller," he said; "he pretty mean guy."

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## In Billets

When from the trench the doughboy drags his weary feet, he never lags, but hurries on as best he can—a single hope spurs on the man. For billets, though they're pretty mean, and often not so very clean, at least afford the tired lad a chance to sleep—for which he's glad. He hustles, with a happy grin, to find some straw to snuggle in. At first a bed of down it seems, but soon discomforts mar his dreams. So, having passed some sleepless nights, the drowsy doughboy homeward writes: "I wish an OSTERMOOR could be shipped here by Parcel-Post to me."

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